National American Woman Suffrage Association
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Suffrage Victory Number

National Suffrage News

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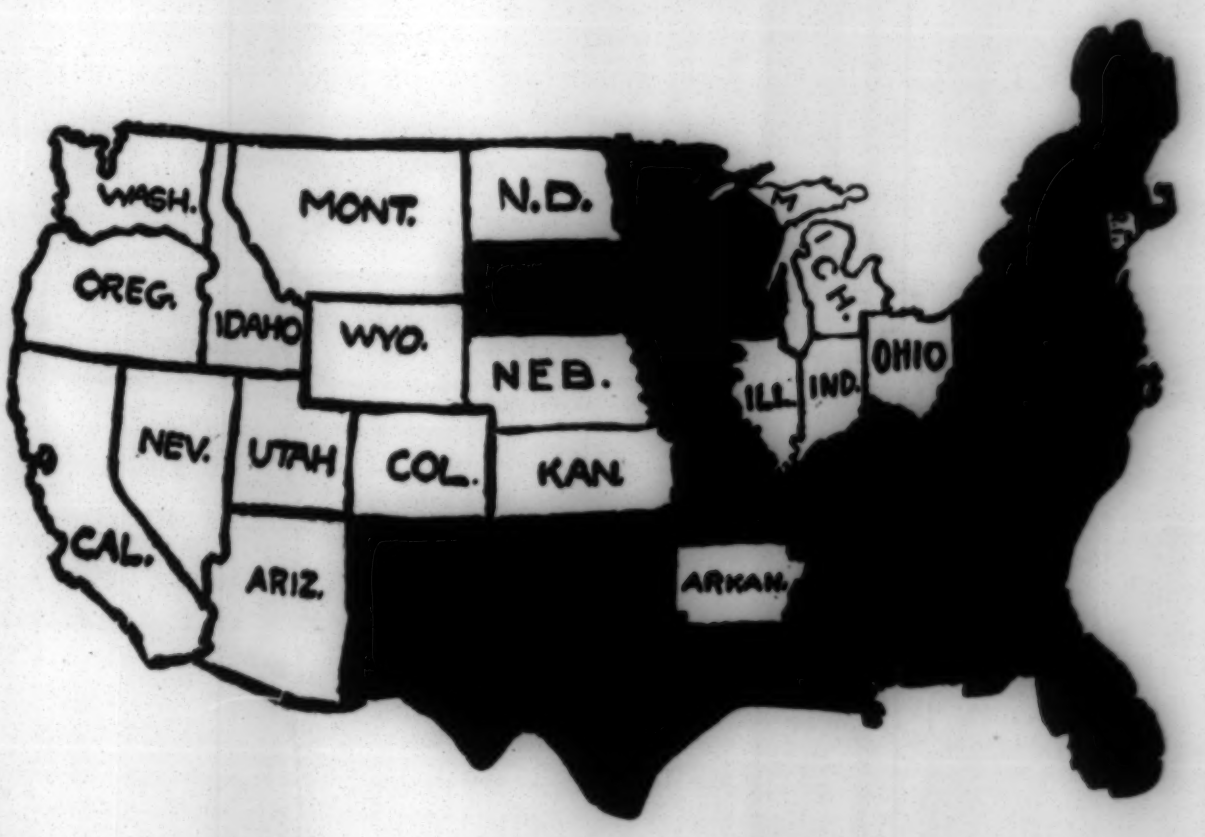

NEW SUFFRAGE MAP FOR 1917

(Gained Since April 1: Rhode Island, Michigan and Nebraska)

SNS (National)

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Continuing the

HEADQUARTERS NEWS LETTER

A printed attempt to maintain intimate contact between the National American Woman Suffrage Association and its thousands of members throughout the country.

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ROSE YOUNG, Editor

National American Woman Suffrage Association

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EDITORIAL

* * *

Big Rhode Island

"Little Rhody" looms big on the suffrage map to-day. First State in the Union east of the Alleghenies to give its women the right to vote for the President of the United States! First State in the Union to recognize that woman suffrage is a war measure, making for the efficiency of State and Nation in war time.

On April 11, the State Senate passed the presidential suffrage measure by a vote of 32 to 3. On April 17, the House followed suit by a vote of 71 to 20.

Great credit is due Governor Beeckman for the growth of suffrage sentiment during this legislative session. He has distinguished himself by a strong advocacy of votes for women. He promptly signed the measure.

Great credit is due also to the group of State workers headed by Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates and Mrs. Barton Jenks, honorary president and president, respectively, of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association.

The significance of the Rhode Island victory can hardly be overestimated. True, Rhode Island will add but five more Electoral College votes to the complement in the choice of which women may participate. but the establishment of the suffrage banner in this entirely new territory, heretofore a particularly inhospitable territory, is of especial moment. Of even greater moment is the evidence that the fundamental principle of democracy involved in woman suffrage can be relied on to penetrate such rigid Eastern conservatism as that supposed to be housed in Rhode Island's Senate.

* * *

Michigan Women to Vote for Next President

Hard on the heels of Rhode Island's victory comes the word that Michigan has passed the measure for presidential suffrage for women. This second overwhelming victory assures suffragists that from now on the argument for woman suffrage as a war measure is going to be found unanswerable both by Federal and State governments.

On April 19th the Michigan House passed a measure for presidential suffrage by a vote of 64 to 30. It had passed the Senate on March 21st by a vote of 22 to 7. This victory surpasses all others for quick action. It was only two short months ago that the Michigan women, led by Mrs. Orton Clark, started on their record-breaking smash toward the goal of presidential suffrage. By their valiant work they have added 15 more electoral votes to women's Electoral College share, making a total of 164, including Arkansas's 9 and the 5 handed in by Rhode Island on April 18th.

It raises the potential number of women qualified to vote for the President of the United States to 8,238,405. January 1, 1917, women had a voice in choosing 91 electoral votes. Less than five months later that complement is nearly doubled—and the end by no means in sight.

* * *

Nebraska's Women Enfranchised

Hardly was the ink dry on the Michigan suffrage measure (in future "hardly was the ink dry" will be kept standing to meet the exigencies of the suffrage score!) when Nebraska marched proudly into the suffrage column, flying the banner of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association, upheld by Mrs. W. E. Barkley, the association's president.

Nebraska has especial cause for pride because of the measure of suffrage granted—presidential, county and municipal, and because she turned down a municipal suffrage measure which excluded farm women and voted in the larger measure which gave them the right to stand up and be counted in the vote for the next President of the United States.

Add eight more electoral votes to women's share in the Electoral College. The total is now 172. Ne-

braska is the seventh state to give women presidential suffrage since the big drive for the measure, instituted by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, began January, 1917.

* * *

Democracy

In this democratic day and generation all abridgments of democracy are coming to be intolerable to thinking men. They suffer an impaired self-respect in the face of them. They suffer, in the face of them, an impaired respect for the country which cannot establish the democratic ideal on a thoroughgoing basis; the country which leaves blots on the escutcheon of its democracy. All the more do they suffer these things when that country is their country, and America, home of the alleged free.

The question becomes one of national pride as well as of personal conviction, and men are grouping and organizing to set the matter right. One of the latest groups to get into action is the New York Men Teachers' League for Woman Suffrage. With Dr. Walter L. Hervey as president, they have established headquarters at 48 East 34th Street, and are launching a campaign of persuasion that promises votes for New York women in November.

Their first bulletin, which appears on another page, rings a rousing pæan for democracy.

* * *

For America's Sake

"It is worth America's while to study our blunders and begin where we are now."

Thus Mr. Lloyd George, premier of England.

One of those blunders, generously acknowledged at last, even by that former arch enemy of suffrage, Mr. Asquith, was the disfranchisement of England's women, on the ground that "women do not render war service." England's men have a clarified vision on that subject now. In munition factories, behind the plow, down in mines, in field hospital, with ambulance transport columns, in industrial, clerical, professional, executive and administrative capacity everywhere, English women have shown the quality and the quantity of women's war service.

It was not the women alone who suffered because the potentiality of this service was not recognized from the start. It was England as well. And the reason this national resource went begging? Because women's political disfranchisement consciously and unconsciously reacts to cheapen them as national assets.

It took the crying need of eleven nations at war to bring women's war service to public attention as a national asset. Against the waste involved in such governmental obtuseness and slowness, American suffragists protest as America enters upon the world war. Women recognize swiftly that such waste is an inevitable concomitant of women's political disability. Excluding woman from political recognition, putting her in a political class with criminals and imbeciles, excludes governmental recognition of her economic and professional capacity. Learning to think of her cheaply as a political asset, the Government inevitably thinks of her cheaply as an economic asset.

Suffragists have in no way conditioned their offer of service to the Nation. Nor will they. But the question is, since this country is going to need women in all the capacities expected of voting citizens, why does not the Government strengthen that efficiency as rapidly as possible by making women politically responsible? Why does it not do it for its own sake? When all inhibition of power may be of serious consequence to national efficiency in a time of great need, why does not America take steps to avoid the delays of the other great nations in the political recognition of women?

Why does she not do it for America's sake?

* * *

Concerning Referenda to Women

Of all trite tricks proposed by opponents of woman suffrage, the tritest and the trickiest is the proposition to refer the suffrage question to the women themselves. And let them settle it? Not at all. They couldn't settle it, for woman's vote has no legal standing in any State where the proposition is made. If it had, she wouldn't be asking for the vote in that State. No, it is just a wasteful, hand-waving procedure to be indulged in on the chance that women will go on record as opposing woman suffrage, and so close the question without the assumption of any responsibility by the legal voters. If women don't go on record to that effect, no great matter; the real voters will then step in and settle the question as men see fit, anyway.

The artful ingenuousness of this attitude is brought out in a recent editorial in the one anti paper in New York City anent a bill before the Wisconsin Legislature. "First ascertain by a vote of the women if the majority of them desire the privilege which enthusiastic suffragists and easy politicians are so eager to thrust upon them. Then let the male voters decide for themselves whether they want this addition to the

electorate. That is the fair, orderly and just method of procedure."

The same fair, orderly and just bill demands that 60 per cent of all the women of the State must vote on the question. Polling 60 per cent of the men voters of Wisconsin is almost an unprecedented event. It takes a presidential election to round up men in such numbers. Even then they by no means always "turn out" at that rate. In the presidential election for 1912, for instance, only about 55 per cent. voted. But the idea, of course, is to make the whole procedure as nearly prohibitive as possible to begin with.

Merely to get word to the women of Wisconsin that such a vote is pending would require a large fund. The postage alone would cost about $25,000.

If 60 per cent of the women go to the polls and express an opinion, the majority in favor, would they then vote? No. The question would then be submitted to a vote of the men of the State in the year 1920, precisely as if the women had not voted at all. The women would be forced to manage two campaigns, instead of one, and no assurance whatsoever is given that if a majority of the 60 per cent of the women should express a desire for the vote, the men would grant it. A careful analysis of the supporters of this measure reveals the fact that they are opponents of suffrage and the situation resolves itself into one more trick to postpone the establishment of woman suffrage.

To a mere woman there is something curiously, quaintly masculine in the futility that characterizes the proposition. Men rest under their own repeated charge that the masculine mind is a red-tape mind, often the victim of empty routine in government procedure. Certainly propositions like this Wisconsin proposition, just to go through some motions that would get nowhere, seem to bear out the accusation.

* * *

The "Emotional" Vote

However she votes, for war or for peace, for Democratic candidate or for Republican, the woman voter, be she member of Congress or high private in the rear ranks, must face, stand steady, and down carping criticism that would classify her vote by some clumsy rule of sex difference.

When the women of the West voted for Mr. Wilson last autumn there were loud outcries from Republicans against the "emotionalism" that swayed women into the Wilson column in response to the drum beat, "he kept us out of war." It was a sure sign of something or other that proved that women shouldn't vote. When the war vote was cast in Congress in this war-riven spring, forty-nine men to one woman voted against it. Forty-nine to one! But as the forty-nine dynamos of emotionalism are men this time we hear nothing about what the emotionalism proves.

Another noteworthy fact, in view of Republican strictures on the Western woman's emotional vote of last autumn, is that the majority of the anti-war votes in Congress this spring were cast by Republicans.

* * *

Naive Fear Naively Met

A noted Texas lawyer suggests a new way in which to meet the naive fear of Texas politicians that "women will run for office if given the vote." He maintains that Texas women are almost as free to run for office to-day, if they choose to, as they would be with full suffrage. "Before the next State election let the women of the State hold a convention and nominate candidates for all State offices except Senators and Representatives. Women are entitled, under the laws of the State, to fill these offices. It will be an object lesson of value, when men realize that women have always had the right to run for office, but have not been candidates to any extent, and do it now only as a part of their work for suffrage."

The question will come up for consideration at the annual convention of the Texas Woman Suffrage Association, which meets in Waco, May 13, 16 and 17.

* * *

Sun Up in Mexico!

When the first Mexican Woman's Congress was held at Merida, Yucatan, in January of 1916, it was foregone that there would be another, and yet other events of like and even greater import. The second Congress was held ten months later and other events of greater import have indeed come to pass. At a Constitutional Convention at Queretaro, a proposal to enfranchise the professional and business women of Mexico was favorably entertained. With the candidacy of Señorita Hermila Galindo for the Mexican Congress the Sister Republic of the South showed her inclination and determination to get and keep in the vanguard of progress on the woman question.

Early press reports were in error in acclaiming Señorita Galindo as having been elected. She made a brilliant campaign, but was defeated. The young Señorita, heralded as spirited, brilliant, beautiful and public-minded, is accredited with bending time, energy and talents toward the enfranchisement of all the women of Central and South America.

It fell to our lot some three years ago to try to get an over-domesticated American magazine for women to add to its suggestive kitchenette of a name "The Modern Woman." It sounded too untried, too new, too radical. It was tabooed. It falls to our lot to-day to chronicle that down in Mexico there is a magazine called "The Modern Woman," edited and managed by this same Señorita Galindo, with her spirited idealism toward the woman question. She is a citizen of that advanced State of Yucatan, where women now have the vote. From this radiating point a great wave of influence is spreading over the Republic and it is probable that Señorita Galindo will live to see the consummation of her cherished dream of the Mexican woman's complete enfranchisement.

* * *

Valedictory

Three short months ago we were writing our salutatory.

Today, our farewell.

Yet we are more than content. Three months is the mark of a brief life but what other suffrage journal can boast of the merry lot of having had its entire experience bounded by shouts of triumph for suffrage victories won? To the lot of what other suffrage journal has it fallen to count among its most carking cares, the effort to keep the suffrage map brought to date? In the circumstances, we go out happily. The rather that these are not really dying gasps. The truth is we are about to be reincarnated, and are writing a valedictory only to make way for another salutatory.

On June 2d, *The Woman's Journal, The Woman Voter* and the *National Suffrage News* each loses its identity to merge in a composite suffrage weekly that will, we are persuaded, preserve all the valuable features of each of the three and add other desirable features of its own. It is not for us to usurp here the prerogative of the first issue of that weekly. Suffice it here merely to bespeak from our readers their unbounded support for the new venture. It will take care of unexpired subscriptions on an equitable basis; it will give at least 64 pages monthly, where we are giving sixteen, and it will have the advantage of a large and capable staff of editorial writers under the direction of the new Bureau of Suffrage Education established by the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission.

The name of the magazine, the price, the personnel of its editorial staff will all be announced in the June 2d number. Without anticipating further the announcement to be made in that number, it will be seen that if we are saying farewell now it is only in order to say hail then.

ANCIENT EGGS AND FRAGRANT ROSES

Nothing so comforts the heart of the twentieth century suffragist as the reflection that it fell to Miss Anthony's lot to encompass in her own cycle of experience not only the obloquy that attached to the early advocacy of woman's rights, but, as well, the honor and triumph that are the portion of the later comers. In her home town of Rochester, her activities in behalf of the abolition of slavery and her advocacy of woman's rights brought down upon her a storm of wrath and reproach. Eggs were resorted to in Utica. Even to this day the chivalry that is supposed to stand between woman and the winds that blow has failed her, in a crisis, as witnessed the treatment accorded suffragists in the first Washington parade. But in that day every demonstration for equal rights was a crisis, and missiles, whether eggs or words, flew fast and furious. In 1874 a telegram was sent over the country which said, apropos to a convention of the suffragists: "Miss Anthony stalked down the aisle with faded alpaca dress to the top of her boots, blue cotton umbrella and white cotton gloves, perched herself on the platform, crossed her legs, pulled out her snuff-box, and passed it around. On the platform were Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Rose, and other noted women, all dressed in unmentionables cut bias and smoking penny drab cigars. Susan was quite drunk."

In 1897, the same Rochester that had hissed her from the platform in the sixties opened its newspaper columns wide in praise of "Our Beloved Susan; Two Thousand Hands Grasped by the Grand Old Woman." All Rochester was at her feet by then. As one paper put it, "Rochester is proud of Susan B. Anthony—proud that it can call her its citizen. It has come to appreciate her quality." Indeed, all the world was at her feet by then, for, as still another paper put it, she had come to stand before her audiences "like a vision of the spirit of prophesy, so imbued with her unselfish longing that the angel of the covenant who has held up her hands and kept her from fainting revealed her as the inspired representative of her great idea. Well may we love and reverence her, for she has given to us all that was hers, and crowned the giving with herself."

No one had a keener appreciation of the contrast between the hardships of the early days and the flowery path of the later days than did Miss Anthony herself. And what touched her most deeply about it all was that "just as it was a few of us who stood at the front, and had to take the pelting when it was with moral brickbats and ugly epithets, while the women who stayed quietly in their homes got no such treatment, so now when the pelting for those of us who are left is of roses and good words, the women who stood behind us all through the hard times are getting no mention. It cannot be helped, and there is a sort of justice in it, you see; but nevertheless, without the support of those quiet ones our work could not have been done."

* * *

Progress in Dixie

From Dixie comes the good word that the Alabama Educational Association has passed a resolution endorsing suffrage. Alabama school superintendents are nearly all men and up to now nearly all opposed to woman suffrage.

SUFFRAGE BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Flanked by the flags of twenty-two nations that have given the franchise to women by parliamentary procedure, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, marshalled argument on top of facts and figures in her plea for the Federal suffrage amendment at the hearing before the Senate Suffrage Committee April 20. The twenty-two flags that waved for woman suffrage before the august Senators were those of Great Britain, including England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Honduras, South Africa; Scandinavia, including Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Iceland; France; Russia; the Netherlands; Mexico; Porto Rico; Hawaii; Burmah.

In each and all of these countries full or partial measures of suffrage have been granted women by act of the parliament.

Women's Efficiency Crippled in War Time

Speaking of women's efficiency as a war time asset, Mrs. Catt pointed to the crippling of efficiency by political disfranchisement, and the cheapening of woman in her own eyes and the eyes of the Government by that disfranchisement. To-day, she said, we stand upon the verge of what may prove the greatest test of endurance yet put upon our Republic. Women, the greatest force our Nation possesses for the creation of public sentiment, are asked to mobilize their forces in aid of a Government which has wronged them.

"Our nation is engaged in the defense of democracy, 'for the right of those who submit to authority to have a vote in their own Government.' The hearts of women would beat more happily could they feel that our own Government had been true to the standard it now proposes to unfurl upon an international field.

"The grievance which every thinking, self-respecting American woman feels is the discrimination which invites to our land the men of all the nations of earth, naturalizes them after a five years' residence, automatically enfranchises them under all State constitutions, and then commands American women to seek the ballot at their hands. These men have not been asked whether they want the vote or whether they will use it when they get it. No adequate demonstration of their fitness to vote is required; they are subjected to the strain and expense of no long campaign, they find the privilege, a free grant, awaiting them upon their arrival here. With the notions of woman's sphere in mind which were formed in countries where the status of men is low and that of women lower, they are given the task of deciding whether American college presidents, teachers in the public schools and the Christian mistresses of our homes are worthy to be trusted with the vote.

Contrasts United States With Other Lands

"Little did American suffragists think that any woman of darkest Russia and darkest Mexico would be promoted to political freedom before those of the United States of America. Little did they think that women to the North and women to the South would be liberated from political thralldom before the women of the Great Republic. Why have the men of our Nation been so unmoved by the plea that if the principle of self-government is right, it must be consistently applied? No woman understands. We are told upon the one hand that the hour of autocracy has struck, that democracy, the rule of the people, is coming to its own; on the other we are warned that this is no time to speak of democracy for that half of our own people who do not possess its advantages.

"We have been pronounced 'pestiferous annoyances' by a great newspaper and told to keep still until the war is over. We accept the title and decline the advice. We speak not so much for ourselves as in defence of our Republic in the hope that it will make amends and resume its rightful historic place as leader of the world's democracy."

The Reclamation of Democracy

Comparing State referenda with the Federal route, Mrs. Catt said: "It should be remembered that nineteen States have voted on woman suffrage referenda during the past five years, of which only six were won. In several of the remaining thirteen the defeat was definitely traceable to the foreign vote, organized under the direction of unscrupulous native born. Women workers at the polls in each of these States have reported that illiterate men, signing their names with a mark, ignorant men without understanding, foreign men who could not speak English, drunken men with minds blurred, half-witted men, degenerate men, and every other type which makes up the underworld, were marshalled to the polls and directed to vote against woman suffrage by men notorious for political dishonesty. These reports have come from precinct after precinct, from county after county, and from every State. Let me assure you that none of the women who have witnessed such scenes will again give homage to their Government without a reservation. From that moment they seek the vote, not as a right denied them, but as a duty to aid the reclamation of democracy from the degradation to which in too many localities it has been allowed to sink.

Against Submarine Election Methods

"The most appealing argument in favor of the Federal Amendment is that every opponent of woman suffrage of high or low degree is frantically opposed to that method. They are opposed also to referenda, but if they must choose, they take the referenda, for there are blocks of irresponsible votes which can be utilized to defeat suffrage by referenda. We are opposed to the denial of the freedom of the seas by prowling U-boats and we are equally opposed to the denial of the vote to half our people by piratical, submarine election methods. It is the duty of Congress to rescue this question from further treatment of this kind. We are outstripped in the march of progress which was inaugurated by our country. If we are to recover place, there must be a 'Wake Up America.'

"In the light of these facts, the 'mumbo jumbo' of sectionalism, States rights, political party balance, and other forms of mental anesthesia, used to quiet the consciences of otherwise progressive men, become mere junk to be cast out of our national thought. They represent not principles, but excuses.

"We ask you, gentlemen, to wait no longer; let women feel that the flag to which they pledge their loyalty waves over a land which gives them as much political freedom as any under the sun."

REASSURANCE FROM RUSSIA

It would have been infamy beyond belief if Russian women had been excluded from the new democracy proclaimed for Russia. Russian women, Russian suffragists in particular, have stood so unfalteringly behind their country in its struggle for democracy and in the great exigency of the war that their political recognition appeals as inevitable to any just-minded person.

Yet women have been appealed to, and relied on before in time of sharp need, only to be forgotten in the day of after reckoning. In passing, it may be noted that no country has ever presented such tell-

DR. SCHISCHKINA YAVEIN

ing testimony to men's ability to promise and to forget as did America, just before and after the Civil War. "Let your own cause go and help us through the war; we'll help you later," said the men. And later they said, "It's the negro hour. We'll help you later." And later they said, "It's an inauspicious time just now, but your cause is entitled to respect, and we'll help you later." There has been so much "later" in the chronology of political recognition for the American woman that she may be forgiven for being especially sceptical as to the outcome in Russia.

However, a belated cablegram to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, from Dr. Schischkina Yavein, president of the Russian Defenders of Women's Rights, shows that the Russian women had to make, were prepared to make, and did make a determined stand for their inclusion in the new liberty proclaimed for Russia. "We are pro-

MISS ANNIE FURUHJELM
Member of Parliament for Finland

claiming, remonstrating and demonstrating," read the cablegram, which bore date of March 18th. That they did so effectively is indicated by the latest advices from Russia, which give the reassurance that Prince Lvoff, Premier in the Provisional Government, has promised that women will be allowed to vote in the elections to the Constituent Assembly.

When war broke out, Dr. Yavein and her co-workers threw the whole strength of their powerful suffrage unit into war service for Russia.

In Finland, where woman suffrage is already established, home rule is one of the policies of the new Russian Government, according to a Reuter dispatch. When the Finnish Diet convenes to establish a government possessing the full confidence of the people, Miss Annie Furuhjelm, member of parliament, will be one of those to draft the new democratic constitution.

* * *

WOMEN MAKE GOOD JURORS

Again it is Washington that testifies to the value of women on juries, although by the law of the State women may claim exemption from jury service if they wish. But the County Clerk of Grays Harbor testifies that "by four years of service the women have proven themselves good jurors when they serve." "The women of this State," he adds, "take a keen interest in politics and statecraft."

* * *

SIXTEEN NEW MARYLAND REGIMENTS

Sixteen new regiments to fight for the federal woman suffrage amendment—in other words, sixteen new branches of the National American Woman Suffrage Association have been organized in Maryland within the past two months. This was the report of the organizers to the executive board of the New Woman Suffrage League of Maryland at a recent meeting at the Washington headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

ARIZONA'S MINIMUM WAGE VICTORY

MRS. ROSA McKAY

In view of the decision rendered by the Supreme Court in the Oregon Minimum Wage Law, new significance attaches to the legislative action on this subject taken by the 1917 Arizona Legislature, and the contention of suffragists that the rights of the female laborer are better safeguarded in women-voting States than in non-suffrage States. Of the eight States that already have effective minimum wage legislation—out of twelve that have minimum wage provision—four are full suffrage States; that is to say, 45 per cent of the full suffrage States have taken adequate measures for the protection of women wage earners, while only four of the thirty-seven partial or non-suffrage States, or 10.9 per cent, have done so.

"The Lady from Cochise"

"The greatest victory ever won by women's votes, and won by a woman against tremendous odds," is the way one admirer characterizes Mrs. Rosa McKay's splendid fight for a minimum wage for Arizona women. In defense of her pet measure, Mrs. McKay, "the lady from Cochise," one of the three women in the Arizona Legislature, fought almost single-handed every discouraging attempt to side-track her bill, to kill it, or to nullify it by amendment. Lined up in formidable array against her were Democrats, Republicans, Labor representatives and the organized majority led by the Speaker of the House, who declared the bill was slated for the waste basket, "where it belonged." With the smile that wouldn't come off, Mrs. McKay met all setbacks and fought against all odds. At the last minute the bill passed by a meagre majority of two. In the Senate she fared better. The privileges of the floor were extended to her by the courtly President of the Senate, and her eloquent appeal, one of the most thrilling bursts of oratory developed at the session, was the means of passing her bill with but three dissenting votes. The law provides for a minimum wage of ten dollars a week, and carries compulsory power and penalties.

The fact that Arizona is not a manufacturing State, and has not yet developed an acute labor problem, makes this legislative victory stand out with the greater triumph for woman suffrage, and its protective import toward women and children. Women vote in Arizona, and Arizona takes time by the forelock and indulges in preventive action rather than wait to be forced into remedial.

MEN TEACHERS LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Bulletin No. 1—"For Democracy"

"Ever since I got the hang of the Declaration of Independence I have believed in Woman Suffrage."
HON. CHAMP CLARK.

". . . We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments . . ."
THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS, APRIL 2, 1917.

The women of the State of New York are among "those who submit to authority."

They have a right to a voice in their own government.

The women of the State of New York are denied that right.

In the world-wide movement toward democracy other states and other countries are giving votes to women.

Women vote in Denmark and in seven other foreign countries. In the Congress of the United States a woman representative has been seated amid the hearty felicitations of her colleagues. Yucatan has given its women the vote. The Russian revolution was wrought by men and women working together; it is but just that its benefits should be—and the despatches indicate that the Provisional Government will see to it that they shall be—shared by men and women—voting together. The British Government has at last promised women the vote—even Mr. Asquith having been converted to the idea that women are people. In Germany, if Kuno Francke's prediction comes true, one of the fruits of the war will be votes for women; likewise in France. Millions of women in Canada, and in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, have been given the vote within a year. The half-breeds of the Virgin Islands, having voted under Danish rule, are to go on voting under the Flag, while the women of New York wait.

Why, in the face of these facts, are the women of New York still denied the vote?

It would be natural, though unfair, to ask, "What is the matter with the women of New York?" The proper question is, "What is the matter with the men of New York?" for it is they who are keeping their women politically lower than the women of Denmark, and of Alaska, and of Yucatan.

It is unthinkable that equal suffrage will not ultimately prevail the world over.

It is not unthinkable that what we proudly call "The Great State of New York" may be the last State in the last country to give women the full rights of citizens under a democracy. Only the men of New York can keep the State from deserving such distinction.

The Men Teachers' League for Woman Suffrage invites the co-operation of all teachers, both in colleges and in public and private schools.

Enroll in the League. Work for suffrage.

Support the Amendment November 6, 1917.

MEN TEACHERS LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE,
WALTER L. HERVEY, President.
48 East 34th St., New York.

WAKING UP AMERICA TO NATIONAL SERVICE FOR AGRICULTURE

The "Wake Up America" call has certainly been effective in arousing our people everywhere to the importance of increasing and conserving the food supply. The press, Chambers of Commerce, National and State Agricultural Departments, Governors of States and the President of the United States remind the country that men and nations live by bread and other products of Mother Earth, and call on farmers and all who can to increase the food supply by more extended and effective cultivation of the soil.

President Wilson, in his proclamation of April 16th, says:

"The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency but for some time after peace shall have come both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America.

Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effectual co-operation in the sale and distribution of their products?"

Secretary Lane, speaking to women, says:

"The women of America can do no greater work at this time than to raise their own vegetables, can their own fruit, prevent waste in their homes and give impulse and enthusiasm to the men of the land. If they do this they will be doing a good 50 per cent of the work of fighting the war to a finish."

And Herbert C. Hoover, who has been appointed Food Director for the Nation by the Council of National Defense, makes it plain that we have not only the task of feeding our own people while at war but the Allied Nations.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association is organizing its forces as rapidly as possible to meet this urgent demand for National Service for Agriculture. Thirteen State Associations have now appointed Chairmen for Suffrage Agriculture and Thrift as given below:

Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees; Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, Mrs. Hortense Tapp Moore; Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, Dr. Carrie H. Dickey; Woman Suffrage League of Baltimore, Maryland, Miss Clara T. Waite; Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane; Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville; New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Andrew L. Felker; New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, Miss C. Emma Ives; New York State Woman Suffrage Party, Mrs. Ruth Litt; North Dakota Votes for Women League, Mrs. F. O. Olsen; Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Party, Miss Enid M. Pierce; Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, Memphis, Mrs. James M. McCormack; Virginia Equal Suffrage League, Mrs. D. Miles Taylor.

These Chairmen are naming committees to assist in organizing farm and garden clubs in local leagues wherever possible. The members of the clubs pledge to work a farm or garden, or co-operate with community garden and vacant lot undertakings, or work under the direction of their County Farm Bureau.

It is very desirable that suffragists link their work for agriculture with the activities of their own suffrage group. We want to build up and not disintegrate our suffrage organizations while we join with all in patriotic service for our country.

Bureau of Farm Occupations

The crying need to be met first of all is for farm labor. The soil has been deserted for twenty years past by millions of young people to swell the urban population, and factories and shops have swallowed up the labor that should have been kept in fields and gardens. Our population is 46⅗ per cent urban.[1] Millions of productive acres lie idle, and neither health, morals nor national well-being have been strengthened by this rapid change. Women may well lead the way back to country life and agricultural occupations, for they are not without responsibility for the exodus from farm house to the tenements, from the fields to the factories. Suffrage associations have a splendid opportunity to foster the "back to the farm" movement, to lend a helping hand in making country life more attractive to young and old, and more profitable; to open a means of communication between the factory and the farm, the school and college and the farm. We urge every State Chairman of Suffrage Agriculture to open at once one or more Bureaus of Farm Occupations, where women and girls may enlist for work on farms and in orchards and gardens, and care of country places. Use the local and county papers to inform farmers, gardeners and women workers where such help can be sought and country work found. College women might well set the example of going into farm and garden work, and while their brothers are enlisting for service in the Army and Navy, enroll themselves for National Service for Agriculture.

Canning Centers

The Farm and Garden Clubs of local leagues should plan at once to open canning centers at suitable places with the ripening of the asparagus, spinach and rhubarb crops. Provision for a supply of cans is of first importance, as a shortage exists at present and prices are rising. A volunteer or paid expert for supervision and instruction is essential.

Country hampers from the canning centers may be profitably packed and shipped to city people and institutions as well as for canning and preserving, and for instructing classes of women in canning methods. They could also be used for short courses on Thrift, on Care of Gardens, and on farming subjects.

The Farm and Garden Club of the local leagues ought to undertake at once the opening of these canning centers, as considerable preliminary work is necessary.

Farm Uniforms

Every woman who will do systematic farm or garden work needs a farm uniform as much as a soldier

(1) p. 55 Census Abstract 13th U. S. Census.

needs one for efficient service. It will mark our women as having enlisted for National Service to increase the food supply, and will evidence that they mean hard plodding work, early and late, to help out the busy farmers and gardeners by whose toil and skill the world is fed and clothed. The National Association is arranging with Sweet-Orr & Co., of New York, one of the oldest overall companies in the country, for a supply of ready-to-wear practical and attractive farm uniforms and overalls for women, which will be on sale at department stores and suffrage centers at low prices.

The overalls with their apron front call for a blouse underneath and one satisfactory for its cheapness and simplicity will be found in the newly christened "Suffrage Blouse," a practical little slip-over manufactured by Max Kurzrock. It will be found on department store counters from $2 up, according to material.

SUFFRAGISTS ROOF-GARDENING ATOP THE BUILDING WHICH HOUSES THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

The McCall Pattern Company have made excellent patterns of farm uniforms, either one-piece bloomer suits or short skirts and leggins, together with patterns of farm and garden sunbonnets and hats, which the National Association recommends to the women who intend to make their own farm uniforms. Heavy shoes and loose gloves will complete an outdoor work outfit, and every soldier of agriculture is enjoined to wear an arm-band marked N. S. S. A., "National Suffrage Service for Agriculture."

It is believed that the National's suggestions and experiment along these lines will eventuate in a practical, economical and graceful garment. Different states are also making adaptations and suggestions. Individuals, too, are free to make their own modifications. The National's intention is merely to present the possibilities in the most convenient forms available.

NATIONAL AND STATE FARM AND GARDEN BULLETINS

The United States Department of Agriculture and all State Departments of Agriculture issue practical bulletins on every phase of gardening and farming. These can be had for the asking, except in a case of a few bulletins for which a charge of five or ten cents is made. It is well to keep at Suffrage Headquarters the list of such bulletins for the use of the Farm and Garden Club members. A few of the bulletins are listed herewith:

Bulletins of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Leaflet NR- 1. Plant a Garden;
" " 21. Methods and Devices in Home Canning;
" " 22. Tinning, Capping and Soldering; Repair Work for the Farm Home;
" " 24. Classification of Fruits and Vegetables for Club Canning by Cold Pack Method;
" " 25. Home Canning Instructions—Additional Recipes;
" " 26. Canning of Soups and Meats;
" " 29. Common Home Canning Difficulties;
Farmers' Bulletin 777. Feeding and Management of Dairy Calves and Young Stock;
" " 779. How to Select a Sound Horse;
" " 426. Canning Peaches on the Farm;
" " 359. Canning Vegetables in the Home;
" " 521. Canning Tomatoes at Home and in Club Work;
" " 203. Canned Fruit, Preserves and Jellies;
" " 433. Cabbage Growing;
" " 647. The Home Garden in the South;
" " 254. Cucumbers;
" " 282. Celery;
" " 289. Beans.

New York State College of Agriculture Bulletin

(Reading Course Lessons)

Series		
The Soil	No. 42.	Tilth and Tillage of the Soil.
Farm Crops	" 24.	Rotation of Farm Crops.
" "	" 112.	Potato Growing in New York.
Dairying	" 86.	The Production of Clean Milk.
Farm Forestry	" 12.	The Improvement of the Wood Lot.
Fruit Growing	" 36.	Culture of Red and Black Raspberries.
" "	" 72.	Culture of the Grape.
Poultry	" 88.	Feeding Young Chickens.
Vegetable Gardening	" 50.	Planting the Home Vegetable Garden.
" "	" 83.	Raising Vegetables for Canning.
" "	" 92.	Summer Care of the Home Vegetable Garden.
Country Life	" 96.	Surroundings of the Farm Home.
" "	" 59.	Sewage Disposal for Country Homes.

Applications for all publications should be made to Office of Publication, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. These publications are free to residents of New York State. Rates for residents elsewhere on application.

THE EFFICIENCY VEGETABLES GARDEN CHART

Gardening is an old, old story. Twenty centuries ago Pliny the Elder summed it up in a sentence of just six words:

"Dig deep; manure well; work often." Little can be added to this garden commandment. A method of

intensive gardening, however, may especially help those whose garden space is limited, and certainly makes for thrift in garden culture.

A young business man of New York, Mr. Charles H. Hodges, has worked out in his Long Island home garden a practical plan of growing double the usual garden crops on a given space, and embodied his idea in an efficiency chart, the object of which is to teach the novice and experienced man alike how to make two vegetables grow where one grew before.

The chart is a wooden board 7 x 12 inches with slots to indicate the rows in which cards are inserted to represent the different vegetables. The chart represents the garden with rows of any length a foot apart. The chart calendar is at the top. The rows are numbered for convenience. Adjustable cards in the rows indicate the vegetables.

The lengths of the cards have been determined by the time (according to the calendar) that each vegetable (seed or plant) will occupy its particular row. Each vegetable is planted the entire length of the row for its alloted time. For example, in row 16 radishes are planted (the entire length of the row) on April 1st and removed about May 15th; early corn can be planted after the radishes have been removed, and is also planted the entire length of the row.

The chart with full description of its uses in planting succession crops on the same space can be purchased for 60 cents, post-paid, of The Cloche Company, 131 Hudson Street, New York.

Arrangement of a Practical Garden which was operated successfully by the Chart System

FARM AND GARDEN TRAINING SCHOOL

Miss Ruutz-Rees and Miss Ryan, of Greenwich, Connecticut, have offered the use of their farm on the Mianus River, eight miles from Greenwich, as a Fairfield County Suffrage Camp Farming School. The object of the school will be to give a practical course in farming which will begin with the preparing of the ground, planting, caring for, gathering in, and marketing of garden produce.

There will be opportunity to learn about the care of stock, such as feeding, handling, milking cows; a course in practical camp cooking for numbers, canning and preserving, will be offered. There will also be a supplementary lecture course with scientific reading on farm subjects.

The land, camp outfit and instruction are supplied without charge. Applicants must supply bedding, towels and individual small tools. Laundry extra.

The cost, including board, share of cost of tilling land, fertilizing, seeding, transportation of produce, for eight weeks (estimated) $50 to $80, depending upon the number of persons taking the course.

Produce or income derived from the farm can either be devoted to defraying living expenses or disposed of for the benefit of Suffrage War Work.

Miss Ryan, who has had some experience in the West in practical farming will take the responsibility of the farm. An expert practical farmer on the place will take charge of the work and there will be in residence a competent practical woman ready to teach camp cooking for numbers, canning and preserving.

THE THRIFT DIVISION OF THE SUFFRAGE ARMY

An Open Letter from the National Chairman

"Modern war means bending all the energies of all the people toward a common end." Some serve their country best by fighting, others by working—all can serve by saving and the American woman must lead the way.

The Thrift Division of the Suffrage Army is going to stand behind the men at the front and fight waste in home and municipality, thus helping release vast resources for the Nation. The following tentative outline is sent to you that you may begin to mobilize your forces and train them for this valuable national service.

Elimination of Waste—Food

1. Selection of food—for nutritive value.
   (a) Five types of food necessary for balanced diet—fats, sugars, starchy foods, protein-rich foods, fruits and vegetables.
   (b) Inexpensive foods of each type.
   (c) Paying for flavor, appearance, variety, display, etc.
   References: Farmers' Bulletin, "How to Select Food," 808; Rose, "Feeding the Family," Macmillan, 1916, $2.10; Sterns and Spitz, "Food for the Worker," Whitcomb and Barrows, $1.00.
2. Waste of Health.
   Death and illness from malnutrition and from submaintenance rations.
   References: Irving Fisher, "Waste"; Richards, "Enthenics."
3. Waste of Food.
   (a) In field and garden. (Write O. H. Benson, State Relation Service, Washington, D. C., about canning clubs.)
   (b) In amounts prepared.

(c) In methods of preparation.
(d) In amounts served.
(e) In utilization of left-overs.

4. Waste through inefficient purchasing.
(a) In order to minimize: (1) Clerk;
(2) Delivery service;
(3) 'Phone.
(b) Buy in as large quantity as storage facilities and keeping qualities permit.
(c) Co-operative club buying at wholesale prices.

5. Better markets.
(a) Efficient retail stores. Larger. Associated. Number based on population.
(b) Co-operative stores.
(c) Municipal markets. Wholesale or retail. Open to all producers. Small or large. Direct selling to retailer or consumer.

References: King, "Lower Living Costs in Cities."

Suggestions for Local Activity

1. Study of own dietaries.
Menus, cost, purchasing.
Reports on successful dietaries.
2. Reducing amount of garbage.
Reports on diminution of garbage.
3. Price reports.
Local.
National (Monthly Reports of U. S. Bureau Labor Statistics).
Committee to report changes in markets, wholesale and retail and compare with local markets.
4. Cheap food committee.
Suggest cheap food and dietaries.
Suggest substitutes as prices change. Use of skimmed milk. Whole or graham flour and cereals.
5. Efficient purchasing.
Committee to survey and report recommendations for more efficient methods on part of housewives: (a) Delivery problem; (b) Methods of payment of bills; (c) Telephone service.
6. Survey of local conditions.
Determine (1) opportunities for nearby farmers to sell directly to consumers and retailers. (Parcel post.) (2) Prices in different stores.
Carry on campaign with local authorities for improved markets.
7. Co-operative buying clubs.
Organized to allow all who wish to place order with manager.
8. Anti-stimulant group.
Reduce amount bought of coffee, tea.

General References on Food:
Government bulletins on food.
Lists—Farmers' Bulletins, No. 16. From Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.
Foods and Cooking, No. 11. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
Economical Use of Meat in the Home, No. 391.
Cornmeal as a Food and Ways of Using It, No. 565.
Fats and Their Economical Use in the Home, No. 468.
How to Select Food, No. 808.
Cheese and Its Economical Use in the Diet, No. 487.
University of Missouri bulletins.
Infant Feeding, Stanley.
Feeding of Children, Kneeland.
School Lunches, Bab Bell.

Hold the meetings wherever possible in suffrage headquarters. When the league does not possess them, utilize the school-houses. For leader, secure someone trained in home economics. If that is not feasible, get some housekeeper noted for her efficient management of her own home. Enlist health officers, nurses, dieticians, county farm managers and university extension workers for speakers, on various topics. Write to your State university to see what help they can give you in this work, and to the Department of Agriculture at Washington for various bulletins covering any phase of your work and for help through their extension service.

This outline on food will be followed by others on shelter, clothing and municipal waste, and from time to time with suggestions for work. The immediate necessity is for quick action in enrolling members and getting them to put in their best powers in helping to solve this national problem of the elimination of waste. We want women to play their part in this war. Can we not do it best by putting our homes on a business-like, efficient basis, and by so doing not only help immeasurably in the present crisis but prove our right to the larger life which is coming to us? Please let me hear from you regarding your work, with suggestions of additional topics of interest which may come up in the course of your study.

Very cordially yours,
HELEN GUTHRIE MILLER,
1st Vice-President.

Calendar of Recent Suffrage Legislation

Iowa.—The joint resolution to amend constitution to permit full suffrage for women passed the Senate, 35 to 13, on March 22d, and the House, 85 to 20, on March 29th. Recommended by Governor Harding in his message to the Assembly. Must be endorsed by next Legislature before it goes to the voters.

Oklahoma.—The concurrent resolution giving suffrage to women by constitutional amendment, which passed the lower house on March 12th, was passed by the Senate on the last night of the session, as a Democratic party measure, without a dissenting vote. It will be submitted to the voters at a special election June, 1918.

Wisconsin.—The amendment referendum measure which was engrossed and passed by Senate, 20 to 12, under a suspension of the rules, on April 10th, provides for submission to the voters in November, 1918. The bill is now before the Lower House.

Minnesota.—The Senate on March 29th, by a vote of 31 to 35, defeated the presidential suffrage bill, which had been introduced in the House, January 17th, and received favorable action. On April 9th, the Senate accepted election committee's report to postpone indefinitely a resolution to amend the constitution to give equal rights to women. The amendment had passed the House on February 21st, receiving a vote of 85 to 41.

Missouri.—House of Representatives passed, 84 to 37, a bill granting women the right to vote for presidential electors. On March 24th the measure was eliminated from the Senate calendar.

Pennsylvania.—The amendment to the constitution of Pennsylvania providing for full suffrage to women failed by 3 votes in the lower house of the legislature on April 17th. The vote stood 101 to 94.

Connecticut.—Joint legislative committee on woman suffrage submitted unfavorable reports to the House on April 10th, on the bills giving women the right to vote on the liquor question and for national, city and town officers.

Massachusetts.—The Supreme Court of the state, in an opinion handed down to the Legislature April 17th, declared the latter body had no authority to define the word "people," in the act providing for the convention as meaning men and women, and had no power to amend the act or take other steps to permit women to vote upon recommendations submitted to the electorate of the commonwealth by the coming constitutional convention.

Rhode Island.—Bill permitting American-born women, after two years residence in state, and women of foreign birth only after five years residence in the United States, and two in the state, to vote for presi-

dential and vice-presidential electors, introduced in Senate on February 8th by Senator Henry B. Kane, of Narragansett, and referred to judiciary committee; reported out of committee April 6th; passed Senate, 32 to 3, April 11th; passed House April 18th by 71 to 20, and signed by the Governor on April 18th.

Michigan.—Bill introduced in the Senate March 6th, passed March 21st, vote 22 to 7, permitting women to vote for electors for president and vice-president; passed the House on April 18th, vote 64 to 30.

Florida.—Constitutional amendment permitting women full suffrage was introduced simultaneously by Senator Hughlett and Representative Marshall, April 12th. Passed the Senate by a vote of 23 to 7 on April 23d.

Nebraska.—Bill for presidential, county, and municipal suffrage passed the House on February 7th by a vote of 73 to 24. Passed the Senate April 21 by a vote of 20 to 13. Signed by Governor Neville April 21st.

Ninteeenth Suffrage State

Nebraska is the nineteenth state to get into the suffrage column. Eleven—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming—have full suffrage. Eight have presidential suffrage—Illinois, North Dakota, Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas (right to vote for presidential electors at primaries), Rhode Island, Michigan and Nebraska. Five of the eight have municipal suffrage as well. Indiana gets a special measure of suffrage, notably the right to vote on delegates to the constitutional convention and the ratification of the constitution itself. The Rhode Island, Ohio, and Michigan measures provide for presidential suffrage only.

Turn On The Light!

Has woman suffrage brought material improvement in government? Has it improved moral conditions, safeguarded the interests of the home, given better protection to children, improved conditions for working men and women?

These are questions answered by facts, not opinions and theories, in the new eight page pamphlet

TURN ON THE LIGHT

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
171 Madison Avenue New York City

PRICE:
$.25 dozen; $1.50 per 100; $4.00 per 500; $6.00 per 1000.

WHEN WOMEN ARE NOT PEOPLE

By Florence Young

The fiat has gone forth. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has handed down a decision that, under the laws of Massachusetts, women are not to be defined as people by the Legislature. The eminent jurists went no further in classifying women than to state that it was apparent that the law did not construe them to be a part of the people when it enfranchised men. Under the construction of the law just what the women of Massachusetts are is left to the imagination. Animals? Angels? Devils? Or, does the law regard them as a new species, to be catalogued in the annals of a later period?

No ruling of a Prussian Diet could be more autocratic, more arbitrary, and less in accord with the human fact than this high-handed decision of the highest tribunal of a great republican commonwealth. So King George might have ruled that the Boston tea-party was not made up of people when he denied them the right of representation. Since the laws of their state can deny them the political rights of citizens on the premises that they are not people, as people are defined by the arbitrary definition of courts, are the women of Massachusetts to be ruled off the earth?

How long must they be content to occupy their anomalous position, neither fish, flesh nor fowl? If, in the eye of the laws of their state, they are not people, what is their status within the confines of their own commonwealth? It is interesting to note in this connection that if it had not been for one of this unnamed Massachusetts species American Independence might never have been. American jurisprudence might never have been. It was the promptings of Mercy Otis Warren, who happened to be the first person in America to conceive of a separation of the colonies from England, which committed John Adams to the Declaration of Independence, and it was her courage which sustained his sinking spirits when he was shunned on the streets of Philadelphia for even suggesting such a possibility. It was her mind that formulated the concept of "inherent rights," which was to be the cornerstone of a new political authority. She asserted that "inherent rights belonged to all mankind, and had been conferred on all by the God of nations."

The women of Massachusetts not definable as people? There has never been a time in the history of the state when Massachusetts women have not played their part beside men as an integral part of the commonwealth. With the men they have worked and suffered, lived and hoped, prayed and died. There is not a milestone in the progress of the state which does not measure the trail of their footsteps; there is not a home that does not show their efforts in behalf of the family and the state; there is not an industry which does not bear testimony to their support. Women's contribution to the industries and prosperity of the state has kept pace with the development of its resources. In all the ramifications of the state's development they have had a hand, contributing their full quota of work, save in the field of jurisprudence. And so little progress have the laws of Massachusetts made under the sole direction of men, that in the twentieth century the jurists of Massachusetts can still construe according to mediæval standards!

New Mexico.—Presidential suffrage bill failed of passage in the lower house by only four votes.

OF COURSE THEY OUGHT TO VOTE

One of the conclusions voiced by the Democrats of the South after the last presidential campaign was that the South owed the election of its President to the Western women's vote. The women of Texas have been lately giving their State a chance to show just how appreciative Democrats really are of the help polled by the Western women's vote for a Democratic candidate. An active campaign was waged at the last Texas Legislature for woman suffrage. Three suffrage bills were introduced: One asking for a referendum to the electorate of the State of the question of a constitutional amendment: One asking for presidential suffrage, which the Legislature had power to grant: One asking for the privilege of voting at the State primaries, which also the Legislature could grant.

All three measures were defeated. The vote on the referendum was 76 for and 56 against in the House. The primary bill died on the Senate calendar. The bill for presidential electors was killed in the lower House. Apparently, however, defeat only whetted the Texas women's desire to give Texas another chance to make good with the women. Under the able leadership of their President, Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association, a vigorous educational campaign was waged at Austin and throughout the State. Much valuable publicity was given suffrage, and the women who had put their shoulders to the wheel had the satisfaction of seeing the public aroused from its former apathy; indifferent spectators became interested listeners, lukewarm friends became active supporters, and a few openly avowed enemies drew into cover. There were many converts, too, among the members of the Legislature. Several Congressmen who had voted against woman suffrage in 1915 saw the light and voted for it in 1917. Among them was Representative Henry Clark, who is now one of the keenest suffragists in the State. His attention was secured by a determined suffragist who made occasion to fire point-blank at him the question, "Why are you against suffrage?" Representative Clark searched around in his mind for a reply and finally said, "My mother did not want to vote. She was perfectly contented attending to her home duties."

"Where is your mother?" asked the suffragist, sensing that Representative Clark could best be converted through the conversion of his mother.

"She is dead; she died ten years ago."

"Well ten years ago we were not asking for the vote either. Perhaps if your mother were living to-day she would want to vote. Conditions change and many people change their ideas within a decade."

"But my wife doesn't want to vote," added the Representative, hastily seeking refuge behind another member of his family.

"Perhaps she has never thought much about the matter. We would like to talk to her," said the irrepressible suffragist.

The suffragist set Representative Clark to thinking, with the result that he sent a telegram to a well-known woman in each of the five largest towns in his district. The replies he received were overwhelmingly in favor of suffrage. The night preceding the day on which a vote was to be taken on the suffrage measure in the House, Representative Clark asked his wife how she wanted him to vote; she replied wistfully that she wanted him to use his own judgment. Her wistfulness made Representative Clark think some more. As a last resort he turned to his young daughter who was walking down to the House with him the morning of the vote and said, "What do you think about votes for women?" With the lofty assurance of youth she said calmly, "Why, Daddy, of course they ought to vote." And there began Representative Clark's career as a suffragist.

Now that the legislative work is over, the Texas suffragists are going right along with their propaganda and educational campaigns; suffrage schools have been inaugurated, and teas and luncheons, mass meetings and discussions before clubs, outdoor speakers and various mediums of publicity are being utilized to spread broadcast suffrage sentiment. One of the interesting features of the Texas campaign is that most of the very active women are distinctly "home women"—wives and mothers. And while the State President modestly admits they may make some mistakes, she adds, "We are sincere and earnest and confident of ultimate victory."

The Democratic party stands patly committed to woman suffrage by the State route. Suffragists, not alone of Texas, but of the Nation, are watching with tense interest for the evidence of good faith on the part of Southern Democrats as State by State the issue is injected into the political program of the hour. Arkansas men saw their opportunity and rose to it gallantly. Texas men have let occasion go by default. Every time the Southern Democrat repudiates in his own State the suffrage plank which he endorsed with his national party platform, he makes stronger and more timely the suffragists' plea for the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment.

FINANCE

Contributions Received March 1st, to 31st, Inclusive

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Oregon E. S. Alliance	5.00
R. I. Equal Suffrage Association	93.09
Mrs. F. F. Sommers	50.00
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Providence W. S. Party	50.00
Carrie C. Catt	140.35
Florida Equal Suffrage Association	90.00
D. of C. State E. S. Ass'n	50.00
Equal Suffrage League of Va	100.00
Vermont Equal Suffrage Association	23.00
Arkansas W. S. Ass'n	44.65
	$991.09

DUES

Suffrage Amendment Alliance	$20.00
Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association	150.00
	170.00
Total	$1,363.09

THE MAN WHO SAW WHAT HE COULD DO FOR OKLAHOMA AND DID IT

MRS. FRANK B. LUCAS

A woman's indomitable pluck and a man's direct influence saved the woman suffrage bill from dying in committee in the Oklahoma Legislature, and put Oklahoma on the suffrage map as a campaign State in 1918. The quick wit of one of the most capable and ardent workers for the bill, Mrs. Blanche Lucas, a few hours before the Legislature adjourned, rescued the bill from a conference committee where three members of the House and three members of the Senate had reached a deadlock. The members of the House stood out uncompromisingly for a straight suffrage measure at a primary election, and the three members of the Senate stood out as irrevocably for a literacy test bill at the general election in November. Mrs. Lucas saw that whatever was to be done must be done quickly and through a Democratic caucus. She immediately called upon the most influential Senator of the committee, Senator J. Elmer Thomas, to urge upon him the necessity for prompt action. The influential Senator looked his despair.

"What can I do?" he demanded, "at this time when there are hundreds of bills in the hopper and everyone clamoring to have their bills put through and only a few hours until adjournment?"

"I know what you would do, Senator Thomas, if this were a pet bill of yours," Mrs. Lucas flashed, "you would call a Democratic caucus of your body and bind the refractory members by the caucus rule and the war would be over."

The influential Senator looked at the woman and smiled. He had seen the light. "I will see what I can do, Mrs. Lucas."

Within an hour a Democratic caucus was on and after the caucus the Senate voted unanimously to accept the House amendments which struck out the literacy test and inserted a straight suffrage clause. The Legislature was to adjourn at 12 P. M., and at 11 P. M. Mrs. Lucas went to the House with the engrossed bill to have the House recede from its primary election clause and insert general elections in November, 1918. At 12 o'clock she was at the Senate getting the signature of the President. Then back at the House to have the bill engrossed with all amendments. When the bill was ready for enrollment Mrs. Lucas suggested to the President that as everything was in such a chaotic condition everywhere, with his permission she would enroll the bill herself and then she would know that nothing had been left out or added to. The bill being a concurrent resolution, it was not necessary for the Governor to sign it, but when the bill was enrolled, out of courtesy to the Governor's office, a place was made for his signature. Governor Williams signified his desire to sign the bill in the presence of Mrs. Lucas and her co-workers. The pen with which the President of the Senate signed the enrolled bill was given to the State Suffrage Association, and the work of one determined woman and the Senator who saw what he could do and did it was finished.

* * *

What "Primary Suffrage" Means

Arkansas presents a suffrage victory that is perhaps the most unlooked for thus far in the entire suffrage campaign. Women of that State have the right to vote in all primary elections.

They must pay a poll tax and meet all the qualifications of male voters. That means they practically have full suffrage in the State of Arkansas now. For it is at primaries that the choice of officials is made. There is only one party in Arkansas, the Democratic Party. The Republican Party exists only in name. At the primaries the Democratic voters turn out for their real election, and it is there that the men who shall be Governors, Senators, Representatives, State Legislators, Judges, Presidential Electors, and other officials are chosen.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Published Monthly at New York, N. Y., for Apr. 1, 1917

STATE OF NEW YORK } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK }

Before me, a notary public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared ROSE YOUNG, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is Managing Editor of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, publishers of the Headquarters News Letter, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443 Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the name and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

NAME OF	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Publisher, National American Woman Suffrage Association,	171 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Editor, Rose Young,	171 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Managing Editor, Rose Young,	171 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Business Manager, Miss Eleanor H. Bates,	171 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.)

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, consisting of 67 organizations, 171 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 171 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, 171 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, 171 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None.

4. That the two paragraphs preceding, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

ROSE YOUNG, Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of March, 1917.

MARY GUERIN.

(Seal) (My commission expires March 31, 1917.)

AMERICANIZATION SERVICE OF THE SUFFRAGISTS

One of the things the National American Woman Suffrage Association has offered as a service to the government is help in making loyal citizens. Even in States where women are themselves deprived of the rights of full citizenship, they want to see the best citizens possible brought into the land they love.

There are eight million aliens in the United States. "By birth, by tradition, by training, these millions of people will find it difficult to understand the causes which have led the country into war," says the announcement of help drawn up by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Inevitably, war will breed intolerance of statement, and will tend to arouse antagonisms and hostilities.

To show how practical their Americanization plans are, the suffragists point with pride to achievements already made in the woman-voting State of Wyoming, where classes in civil government for adult aliens have been carried on for some months in the State University of Wyoming. Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, who occupies the chair of sociology, is not only conductor, but instigator of this work. In reply to the United States Naturalization Service, an appeal was made to the public schools of Wyoming to form naturalization classes, but as no response was made in Laramie, Dr. Hebard volunteered her services. Dr. Hebard is co-operating with the U. S. Immigration Agent at Denver, Mr. Paul Lee Ellerbe, and with Honorable V. J. Tidball, Judge of the District Court, who was at one time Dr. Hebard's pupil in constitutional law at Wyoming University. Judge Tidball has issued an order giving Dr. Hebard the right to conduct these naturalization classes, and he accepts her certificates of examination for those who have taken work with her. This elimination of examination in the court-room has been an infinite relief to the foreigners, who find a court examination under strange surroundings a trying, sometimes even a disastrous ordeal.

When Dr. Hebard took one of her regular Sociology Classes down to the court-room to witness the naturalization of some foreigners, three of the men quizzed that day by Judge Tidball had been instructed by Dr. Hebard in the elements of United States government.

After the court was dismissed the judge said he wished all native-born Americans could answer the questions as well, and with as full understanding.

At the end of the course, and after the examination, Dr. Hebard pinned a small silk flag upon the coat or dress of each one of the class, saying that it might be their first duty after receiving actual citizenship to defend our emblem of liberty and union even at the sacrifice of life.

When a German was asked if he would fight against Germany if the United States should have to go to war, without any hesitation, but with a troubled brow, he answered, promptly and feelingly, "Yes!" One of the lawyers in the court-room said to Dr. Hebard, "Although you have no sons to send to war, you certainly have made three patriotic loyal citizens out of that number of aliens."

Miss Hebard's classes met in the university, and in her regular class room. The pupils were shown the same respect as if they had been matriculated students. Instruction was given by lectures with blackboards and maps. The courses covered ten winter weeks—a severe test of the desire to become good American citizens. On many an evening the class faced a blizzard, or heavy snows, to reach the university. All could read and speak English, but one German student found "executive" and "judiciary," "too big a word" to pronounce.

Besides the academic treatment of her subject, Dr. Hebard never let a lesson pass without a patriotic stimulus. This she gave through the selection of typical Presidents of the United States for special study. Also by lessons in democratic ideals from the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. Behind the instructor always hung the American flag with a picture of Washington in its folds.

Another class for the summer will be organized at once, and now all seven of Wyoming's judges have interested themselves in the movement, and are encouraging citizens to organize similar classes.

Dr. Hebard thinks this is a work which the women of the State can do for preparedness. It seems to her quite appropriate that Wyoming should take a leading part in introducing this as a woman's service to the country, since Wyoming in 1869—the first commonwealth in the world to take such a step—gave its women full and unlimited citizenship.

LARAMIE, WYOMING, CLASS IN NATURALIZATION ON THE COURT HOUSE STEPS, MARCH 8, 1917.

Lower row, left to right, German, Irishman, Englishman. Second row, left to right, Instructor G. R. Hebard; Judge of the Court, V. J. Tidballi Deputy U. S. Naturalization Agent, F. C. Emmerich; Clerk of the Court, F. Ihmsen.

OUR OWN PRESS TABLE

To Press Chairmen:

Day's News

As everybody is beginning to know, the National American Woman Suffrage Association is establishing what promises to be a daily suffrage news service. It is not too much to expect, in this day and generation, that there will be "something doing" in suffrage worthy of nation-wide attention almost every day in the week. So almost every day in the week a suffrage news story will go out from headquarters to the news distributing agencies of the country. But that is not enough. Suffrage news must be more intensively handled than that. State by State and county by county regional and local suffrage news must be developed and distributed among the newspapers. State press chairmen should not rest content until they have adequate local women watching the news end for suffrage all over their respective states. Keeping suffrage in the news of the day means keeping suffrage in the minds of voters. Suffrage press chairmen must become past mistresses in the art of relating suffrage to the day's news, whether that news be baseball or war. They must see the potential suffrage interest and argument everywhere, and they must write it in as large newspaper headlines as they can, so that voters may see it. Woman suffrage is involved in the basic democratic principle. That is why it is so easy to inject it into each day's content in the newspaper, as in life.

A Live Issue

"Suffrage," we are fond of saying, "is a live issue." Suffragists all over the country know what it is to be sought out by newspaper reporters bent upon "getting a suffrage story." They know what it is to fence and parry with the benign intention of getting newspapers to feature woman suffrage and leave unfeatured so-called "woman rows." They can, many of them, tell a suffrage news story as far as they can see it or hear it, and they can, some of them, link up suffrage with "day's news" in a truly ingenious manner. Around the press table in forthcoming numbers, current examples of this ingenuity will be dealt with.

Helping the Reporter

But sometimes women fail utterly to rise to the occasion when opportunity offers. By way of illustration, consider the case of one perfectly nice lady helping one perfectly earnest reporter get a story: The story is just a little story of two names. Mrs. James Henry Smith has been elected president of the Once-a-Week Club. The woman whom she succeeds is named Mrs. William P. Jones. The woman who is helping the reporter get the story is named Mrs. Wright Green.

The Reporter, at the telephone—Is that you, Mrs. Green? This is Miss Gettit of the *Trumpet*. I received your notice about the election, but you didn't give the initials of Mrs. Smith or Mrs. Jones. Will you please give them to me?

The Lady—Oh, didn't I? That was awfully stupid of me. Oh, yes, I remember now. I didn't give them because I didn't know them. I don't know why it is I can't remember initials. Let me see—what are that woman's initials? Why, you know she is the wife of that Mr. Smith who is in the city bank. No, in the post office. Anyhow, he has some job or other. You know him, Mr. Smith? He is very well known. He has a brother in the militia—don't you remember—he went to the border and got camp fever and died, and his wife was so torn up about it, and wrote letters to the papers. Oh, yes, her name was Edith, but we always called her Daisy—Daisy Gray Brewster she was, the daughter of that old Mr. Brewster who was—

The Reporter—Is this the new president you are talking about now? You mean her name was Edith?

The Lady—Oh, no; I'm not talking about her. I'm talking about her husband's brother's wife's father.

Yes, and she will be talking about him, or his great-aunt's cousin's niece, for the next hour, unless the reporter gets tired and goes off about some more profitable business.

The Moral?—Know your facts and help the reporter get them without wearisome and perplexing digression.

* * *

AS THE EDITORS SEE IT

Compiled by Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, Chairman Dept. of Editorial Correspondence

"With universal suffrage announcing itself in England, and democracy announcing itself in Russia, the tree of war is bearing strange and unexpected fruits. But who shall say that the fruit is not good? Of course not everyone in Russia wants democracy; and not everyone in England wants suffrage. If we waited until everyone wanted anything, we would wait until doomsday. There are many excellent women who do not want to vote; also, there are many excellent women who do not want to marry—not so many, of course. As the world is bound to go on, the views of the virgins may be respected, but will never be adopted as a working creed for all."

—*Express*, San Antonio, Texas.

"Who is foolish enough to say after nearly three years' observation of what women have done in all other parts of the globe touched by the great conflict that they are not entitled to suffrage? If they are fit and willing to rush to the aid of the Government in war they are fit and capable of helping to direct it in times of peace."

—*Standard-Union*, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Women demand and must have their proper place in the public affairs of every civilized nation. There can now be no doubt as to necessity for full recognition of this fact in any nation. Success such as has crowned the noble efforts of the suffragists in Great Britain will eventually come to the cause of suffrage throughout the world. America looks on with warm approval and looks confidently forward to the early achievement of universal suffrage on this side of the Atlantic. Justice to women cannot be denied, and they are going to vote."

—*Leader*, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"The change of front in England will have a mighty influence in turning the scales in this country. It will be strange if Congress fails to meet the pressure of importunacy before very long. It will be strange if now the women fail to renew the struggle with victory nearer than ever. And it will be foolhardy for those who represent the people to ignore the claims of woman suffrage."

Mercury-Herald, San Jose, Calif.

THE HOME AND THE VOTE

A New Kind of Woman's Page

The following recipes have been taken from various cook-books issued by Brooklyn suffragists, by those of Pennsylvania, and best of all by the Woman's City Club of Long Beach, California, showing that enfranchised women do not desert the cook-stove for the ballot box.

Fish Cutlets

Take one and one-half cups boiled halibut or salmon, add a thick white sauce made of three tablespoons of butter, one-third cup flour, one cup of hot milk, one-half teaspoon of salt and pepper, and one-half teaspoon of grated onion. Mix with the fish and let cool. Shape into cutlets, dip in egg and crumbs, fry in deep fat, drain in paper.

Foie á la Poulette

Cut a calf's liver in slices, dredge with flour, mince one onion and fry in butter, add the liver, cook until done, then add pepper, salt, a small quantity of chicken broth, a few drops of vinegar, and stir until well mixed.

Delicious Chocolate Layer Cake

Two cups brown sugar, one-half cup cocoa, one-half cup butter or shortening, one cup sour milk, two and one-half cups flour sifted in slowly, lastly add one cup hot water in which has been dissolved one teaspoonful soda. Beat until smooth, then add one teaspoonful baking powder.

Icing—one cup sugar, one cup of water, one tablespoonful cocoa, one teaspoonful butter and vanilla to taste. Boil until it hairs. Place nuts in halves on top.

Date Pudding

One pound dates, one cup walnut meats, two cups sugar, four eggs, five tablespoonfuls bread crumbs with two tablespoonfuls baking powder in it. Bake one-half hour. Lift once in a while with a fork to dry it out.

Enfranchised Macaroni

Prepare macaroni in double boiler as usual. Slice one large onion and one large green pepper. Brown in bacon drippings; add one can of tomatoes, salt to taste. Pour this, when boiling, over the macaroni. Take any number of rib pork chops, cut away fat, place on top of macaroni. Bake twenty minutes in hot oven. Sprinkle with grated cheese and brown.

With these recipes, the plea is offered that any person eating any one of these dishes and finding it good, will in gratitude remember that those who feed a nation perform an important service, and that good cooks not only want but deserve good votes.

WHEN MEN REPRESENT WOMEN

A woman traveler, eastward-bound from the Pacific coast, varied the long and wearisome Pullman day by strolling through the day-coaches seeking interest. She found it in the blatant voice of a burly, red-faced man who occupied a seat beside a small wizened woman.

"Getting out of Idaho as fast as I can," he announced to everybody in particular. "Tired of this thing of women voting. Here, Idaho passes a law I'm against. And women did it. I won't live in the State. Going into North Dakota."—(Poor man, not knowing what was going to happen in North Dakota about three weeks from then!) "Brother-in-law is driving my cattle over the border to-day—this thing of women voting"—he went off to the smoker grumbling and rumbling deeply.

The east-bound woman slipped into his seat. "Do you want to move?" she asked of the small wizened one.

"Nope."

"Do you like Idaho?"

"Nope."

"Do you think you will like North Dakota?"

"Nope."

"Did you ever vote?"

A change that was like the breaking up of the river ice under spring suns came over the woman's pinched face. Her eyes twinkled, her lips jerked back, she looked vital.

"Once!" she snapped.

And you knew, from the very impishness of her, that it was for that measure, the passage of which was sending him and his cattle out of Idaho over into North Dakota.

THE ANTI IN POLITICS

Mr. Milton Fairchild, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Institution for Moral Instruction, asked assistance from a prominent anti-suffrage woman in a recent campaign for universal character education of children in the public schools, but did not gain her promise to help. The excuse given was—"Well, you know I am in politics now." His reply was—"This is surprising—the suffrage women are accused of neglecting the children on account of politics, but the anti-suffrage women are supposed to be devoted to the home virtues, and in favor of keeping out of politics for the sake of the children." Mr. Fairchild writes the *National Suffrage News* that he is forced to conclude that; "Evidently even anti-suffrage women do go into politics of necessity when they decide to do something for the good of the Nation."

* * *

One Pedestal for Rent Again

"Marjorie Shuler's 'For Rent—One Pedestal' is readable, amusing, entertaining, instructive. It produces smiles, tears, and indignation with varying degrees of other emotions to fill the chinks—and all within the covers of a small book. Read it."—Carrie Chapman Catt.

A SQUARE DEAL FOR WOMEN
In Peace or in War

Without Regard to Sex

"In any eventuality, when women may be employed, we insist that equal pay for equal work shall prevail without regard to sex." So reads a vital clause in a document adopted at a conference of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C., March 12. The document sets forth the pledge of labor to stand unreservedly by the standards of liberty in time of war as in times of peace. The clause has particular bearing upon the industrial service likely to be required of women workers in war time.

Discrimination in Federal Service

The National American Woman Suffrage Association has recently protested discrimination against women in the Federal civil service. The American Federation of Labor has taken similar action. Representative Keating introduced into the House of Representatives a resolution calling upon President Wilson to furnish the House with such information as would enable it to determine the truth or falsity of the grave charges that are made in this connection. Mr. Keating comes from Colorado, the representatives of which State are in the habit of looking after women's interests as carefully as men's. The answer to his questions would have brought out the extent to which sex is a factor in civil service selections. The evidence of it he called impressive. The resolution was ruled out on a point of order, but it is not likely that the matter will be allowed to rest there. Suffragists are determined that what is apparently a bureaucratic discrimination against women shall be abolished.

French Women's Appeal

The women of France have drawn up the following declaration, for which they ask the consideration of the women of all countries:

"This frightful war, from which women in all nations have as much to suffer as men, will have some reactions which we must from now on foresee if we are to be guarded against the threats which are increasing daily.

"The destruction by millions of active men of the various countries at war obliges now, and later on will increasingly oblige, industry to employ in an unusual proportion women workers.

"Each time women have entered industries, which up to that time had been closed to them, a lowering of wages has followed.

"Women must understand that wherever they may be called to take the places of men, it is their duty to demand equal pay for equal work. They must demand it:

"1st. Because it is the most elementary justice that the labor be paid according to its intrinsic value, and not according to sex.

"2d. By personal interest.

"3d. By duty toward other women (as it has been demonstrated that the acceptance of a reduced wage brings inevitably a fall in all wages of the trade).

"4th. By duty toward the fighting men who, when they return, must not find conditions of labor still lower than they were before the war.

"We ask of the women of all countries:

"1st. To make in their respective countries a methodic inquiry into the state of men's and women's wages.

"2d. To arouse all professional societies, feminists, etc., to organize a powerful movement in behalf of equality of pay with the view of obtaining from their government at the moment of the signature of the peace treaty the settlement of international conventions applicable for a limited time and designed to assure the respect of the following principle:

"The pay for definite work must be absolutely independent of the sex of the individual who executes it."

* * *

"Where Your Treasure Is, There Will Your Heart Be Also"

Above we have reproduced the charming front cover of a new double leaflet—particularly adapted for use on Mother's Day.

Price postpaid, per 500, $2.50; Exp. col., per 1000, $3.50

The "New" North America

Yellow and black postcards of the New Suffrage Map of North America—ready May 8.

Price $.12 doz; $.90 per 100; $4.00 per 500; $7.00 per 1000
Plus Postage.

National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company Inc.
171 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

OHIO'S GREATER VICTORY

When Ohio women won presidential suffrage a wave of triumphant rejoicing surged through the suffrage ranks from coast to coast. On April 3d an even greater victory for suffrage was won in Ohio, in the estimation of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, leader of Ohio's suffrage forces. This was the Supreme Court's affirmation of the constitutionality of women's votes cast under Ohio's city charters. No story ever loses in the telling when Mrs. Upton tells it, so let her tell this one.

"In 1912 an amendment to the constitution providing for Home Rule for cities was adopted. Newton D. Baker, now Secretary of War, then mayor of Cleveland; Brand Whitlock, late minister to Belgium, then mayor of Toledo; Prof. A. R. Hatton, of the Western Reserve University, and some others were much interested in this amendment, and we have always supposed that Mr. Baker and Prof. Hatton wrote it. In fact, each thinks that he wrote it, so they must have written it together. This amendment provided that cities, instead of following the state law, might adopt for themselves a charter under which their laws should be administered. It was called Home Rule, because the voters of the municipality were to decide, in the first place, whether they would have a charter, and then what form of government the charter would take.

"A number of Ohio cities are now working under charters. Their governments vary. These cities are: Cleveland, East Cleveland, Toledo, Dayton, Springfield, Sandusky, Lakewood and Ashtabula. Some of them have the commission form of government and some have managers on the suffrage question. So far as suffrage is concerned, Cleveland is by far the best-organized city in the State of Ohio, probably the best west of New York. The Cleveland suffrage organization, at the time East Cleveland was thinking of adopting a charter, decided to ask for woman suffrage in that charter. Many people think there would not have been a charter in East Cleveland if the Cleveland suffragists had not started in, for after the men decided to take the matter up they let it drift for many months, and if I remember aright the committee having the thing in charge did not hold a meeting up to the time the suffragists went to them.

"When the men who framed the Home Rule amendment found we were going to ask for woman suffrage under that amendment they laughed, because they said they had no thought of including suffrage in it, although they were both ardent suffragists. The charter carried, the woman suffrage amendment carried, and the women of East Cleveland were enfranchised under the new charter. The question of annexation to the city of Cleveland had long been agitated, and after the charter, with woman suffrage, had been carried, this agitation was renewed, and at the first election in East Cleveland (the one to choose the commissioners under the charter), the question of annexation was also brought in the Supreme Court by Mrs. J. Livingston Taylor to determine, first, the constitutionality of women voting under city charters; second, whether they had the right to vote on the question of annexation. The Supreme Court at first said it could decide before election, but later some intricate questions came up and the Supreme Court said it would not decide the question until after election if the election officials were willing to allow the women to vote and to have their votes sealed up, to be counted after the Supreme Court had decided the case. This was agreed to. The case went to the Supreme Court last October. It has been hanging fire ever since. April 3d that decision was rendered, and it was favorable. The women in East Cleveland can now vote in all municipal elections and can be voted for exactly as men can vote and be voted for.

"One of the significant features of this whole thing is that when the Cleveland Party took up this case, with Miss Florence E. Allen as legal adviser, scarcely a man could be found who thought there was anything in our contention. Miss Allen first had to convert a majority of the charter commission to the legality of the thing itself, and second to the legality of submitting the woman suffrage amendment as a suffrage proposal. A man in Toledo, former state solicitor, took the same position Miss Allen did, and the assistant law director in Cleveland (during Mayor Baker's administration) also took this position; but the Cleveland law director and most of the Cleveland lawyers, who were good suffragists, assured us that there was nothing in our contention. We have no small satisfaction because of the excellent work done by women in this whole case."

THE RHODE ISLAND VICTORY

By Florence Howe Hall

Among those who will especially rejoice in the Rhode Island victory are the members of the Newport County Suffrage League. Founded in 1908 by Miss Cora Mitchell, they have kept steadily at work, despite the many discouragements confronting them.

In 1912 Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, youngest daughter of Julia Ward Howe, became the president, since which the membership of the League has greatly increased. During the summer of 1916 the League had a specially active season, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, honorary president of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, and eldest living daughter of Mrs. Howe, acting as general secretary and chairman of canvassing. House-to-house canvassing was carried on, with excellent results.

The present officers are, in addition to Mrs. Elliott, the President, Honorary President Miss Cora Mitchell; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Eugene Sturtevant, daughter of the late Bishop Clarke of Rhode Island; Mrs. James Griswold Wentz; Mrs. Michael Van Beuren, daughter of the late Mr. John Archbold; Mrs. J. J. Clarke, granddaughter of the late John Bigelow of New York; Mrs. Oscar Miller, Mrs. Thomas S. Nowell; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Walter S. Wright; Treasurer, Miss Mary Sturtevant; Auditor, Rev. William Safford Jones.

Mrs. Elliott went to the Capitol in Providence on the 17th inst. when the Lower House passed the bill. Governor Beeckman is a member of the League, as is also Miss Henrietta C. Ellery, granddaughter of Mr. Ellery, who signed the Declaration of Independence; Bishop Darlington of Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. Kate Stanton, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mrs. Howard Cushing, Jr., Mr. J. Marsden Perry, and many others.

It is always dangerous to say when the first suffrage meeting was held. An interesting one was held as early as the beginning of the present century at the Channing Memorial House. Among the speakers were Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Henry Blackwell, and Mrs. Florence Howe Hall. Dr. Mary D. Hussey was active in arranging the meeting.